HISCOCK'S STRONG SPEECH.

NO DEMOCRATS READY TO REPLY.

A REVIEW OF THE FREE-TRADE POLICY-CLEVE-LAND COMMITTED TO IT-MILLS ON "WHITE SLAVERY"-SOUTHERN STRUGGLE TO DEGRADE LABOR.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. 1 Washington, Oct. 9 .- Only one tariff speech was selivered in the Senate to-day. Mr. Hiscock is one of the youngest members of that body, but his twelve service in the House, four years as a member of Ways and Means, had given him a familiarity with and grasp of economic subjects which made his as-ignment to the Finance Committee, as soon as he nitted to the Senate, a foregone conclusion. His labors as a member of the sub-committee which prepared the Senate substitute, and his powerful argument of to-day, have fully justified that assign-

One of the strongest features of Mr. Hiscock's peech was that in which he exposed the free-trade esigns of the majority in the House, and showed that heartily approved and warmly encouraged, if not in fact inspired, by President Cleveland. quoted with great effect a passage from a free-tradb essay written by Roger Q. Mills, and published in "Eciford's Magazine," not uttered "in the heat of debate," in which the sage of Corsicana deliberately declared that "protection is a worse evil than African slavery was," because it "has made white slaves of American workingmen." In other words, Mills believes that the country would be better off if it should free trade and restore African glavery.

Mr. Hiscock also dwelt upon the sectional nature of the House bill, and showed that, while it reduced ities on sugar and rice- prime necessaries of life, and of universal consumption-less than 20 per cent, it reduced duties on all other dutiable articles, excluding silk, liquors and tobacco, which it did not affect, more than 40 per cent. He also showed that the House bill reduces to an injurious extent, or removes altogether, the duties on American manufactures of the annual value of \$2,000,000,000, less than 5 per cent of which are produced in the cotton which dominate the Democratic majority

Mr. Hiscock's exposure of the untruthfulness of the assertions of Mills, Carlisle, McDonald, Breckinridge, Thurman and other free-trade orators, that the House bill reduces the margin of protection to American labor and industries only 5 or 6 per cent, One of the best parts vas thorough and convincing. of the speech was that in which the benefits derived by the agriculturist from the protective system were set forth and explained, and fortified by facts and illustrations which will appeal with great force to the common sense of the American people.

Hiscock completely refuted the statement made by President Cleveland in his free-trade message, and repeated in various forms by his supporters in Cons and on the stump, as well as in free-trade newspapers, that not only is the price of an imported comdity enhanced by the amount of the duty imposed thereon, but that the cost of a like commodity of domestic production is enhanced to the same or arly the same extent.

Among the dozen or more Democratic Senators listened to Mr. Hiscock's speech, the most attentive were Senators "Joe" Brown, who does not ertain free-trade views, and Senators Vest and The latter was expected to follow the Newenator to-day, but he did not appear to be eady, and it was surmised that his "great effort" had been withdrawn for repairs. Senator Vance vir-tually admitted to-day that he never had read the senato substitute, nor the report of the Finance ee thereon, although his name is appended to the "Views of the Minority," a document in which pretended that an analysis of the provisions substitute has been made. A POWERFUL ARGUMENT.

The most striking parts of Mr. Hiscock's speech

From the first agitation of a tariff for protection to the present time the opponents of that system have urged that the customs duties were added not only to the cost of the goods imported, but also to the price of the corresponding articles we pro-duced. That has been peculiarly the sophism of the American Free Trader, and, though successfully disproved by Hamilton and by writers and statisticians his time, it nevertheless occasionally happens that a new or fresh champion will rush into the of debate and parade the dogma with all airs and consequence of a discoverer of some and startling truth destined to solve a great The President, latest of all, inthe people of this country this old American ree-trade argument. Were this exploded fallacy sident should not only urge, but resort Revolutionary methods, if necessary, would be approved by the people for the destruction of If this sophism were true, the protective system would never have been adopted, if adopted, after a brief period the people, without distinction of party, would have demanded its aban

Mr. Roger Q. Mills, in a late magazine article discussing protection, declares that "the time will come when all the people will rejoice to see this business relation-a darker evil than that of slavery-eliminated from the land. It is a darker evil; for while the Southern system of unrequited toil enslaved the blacks, this system is reducing white labor to slavery, and we revenue reformers, or Free Traders, slavery, and we revenue reformers, or Free Traders, if we may be so called, are making our fight for our own race, whose misery keeps pace with our prosperity, and we can measure our present progress not only by the palaces of millionaires, but by the huts and hovels of oppressed labor. If Mr. Mills were right, if it were a darker evil than that of slavery, we would not now be discussing the merits of his bill; the oppressed country would not have waited the slow progress of his party for the last twenty years, but would have contested the question with the "Barons" by the heroic and fatriotte methods which "eliminated (slavery) from the land." EFFECTS OF PROTECTION.

I assume that the President was warning the peo-ple against the exactions and burdens of the protec-tive system. If he is correct, our protective system is a criminal injustice, and, unless he is mistaken, it would long before this have impoverished our people and made them the poorest and most degraded upon the earth; our villages and cities would now be but aggregations of the "huts and hovels" that Mr. Mills sees only in imagination, and the agricultural area would have been unreclaimed, unsubdued and unpeopled by civilized man. But the President says does not mention the fact "to discredit the sys If he thoroughly believed the old fallacy he indorsed he should have made his statement to discredit the system of protection and should continue to sound the alarm until (were he right) the burden

he indorsed he should have made his statement to discredit the system of protection and should continue to sound the alarm until (were he right) the burden should be remedied; when he would be halled as a deliverer divinely ordained, one after death to be canonized. For nearly a century we have practically demonstrated that the effect of protection upon National industries he a commiry possessed of the raw material sufficient for the finished product which its people consume has been and will be to increase the volume of the product in the market and to cheapen fits price. The facts need not be fortified by statistics. I have a right to appeal to observation. Sugar illustrates the argument. The protection afforders by the German and French Governments to the bed-sugar industries of those countries has doubled the product of the world, foreing the price to the lowest point known in the market. This is also true not only as to from and steel goods, but equally so with respect to contion and woollen fabrics, manufactures of wood, chemicals and confectionery. The last ten or fiften years has been remarkable for the constantly decreasing cost of production and our Republican Admirstrations, enforcing the policy and system of protection, have been the chief and most important force in this successful war upon high prices. The President and our Democratic friends must have observed this. Possibly partisanship may have impaired the mental vision of the friends, but some other reasons which vindicate protection to our industries. They are the rapid decline in the values of both foreign and domestic goods, the diversification of labor, and didnersing in a campaign document the oil, thread-bare failacy.

We are all aware of the reasons which vindicate by the physical conditions and mental capacities; the distribution of labor, so that too many workers are not compelled to fellow as single industry, overburdening it and so increasing the product as to rendered husiness management and administration; the enhanced value of o

life, and has contributed in a greater degree to individual wealth and earnings. We have become a self-supporting, self-defending Nation with a population of sixty million, possessed of the resources, education and skill requisite for their happiness and for the promotion of continued National progress and prosperity. Our Government, with its protective policy, has accomplished and will accomplish for each citteen all that any human Government ever has done or can do. No wonder the President supplements his statement of belief in the old sophism that protection so greatly increases prices by the remark that his statement was not made to "discredit the system." But here we have the peculiarity of Democratic argument. An assertion that, were it true, would prove protection a monstrosity in government—made for effect in the November election—is followed by a disclaimer of hostility to it. This is equalled by the profession of a desire to make our labor more remunerative, and at the same time the advocacy of the abandonment of her best market in the world for a competitive share in the poorest, as the surest way to accomplish the object.

THE BATTLEGROUND OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The issue is fairly joined by the two great political parties, and free trade or protection will be the Ameran policy after March, 1889. Neither subterfuge nor new confessions of faith will conceal or obscure the real question. The history of the Republican party, its platforms, and above all, the bill reported to the Senate as a substitute for the Mills bill, leave no doubt as to the position of that party. The Democracy has declared for free trade and for the destruction of our National industries. We have a home market composed of 60,000,000 consumers of the fruits of our agriculture and the goods made by our manufacturing industries. The Republican party has resolved to preserve that market for these people; and the Democracy, with equal resolution, proposes free competition with foreign capital and foreign workmen. It is the same question that divided the North and South and incited a bloody and expensive war, and the division is on the same agricultural and geographical lines. It is another great struggle on the part of our Southern friends for cheap and degraded labor and against the industrial system of our Northern States, "a darker evil than that of slavery," as Mr. Mills says.

There are about 500 paragraphs in the Mills bill relating to enumerated articles in the dutiable schedule destruction of our National industries. We have a

randed labor and against the industrial system of our Northern States, "a darker evil than that of slavery," as Mr. Mills abut 500 paragraphs in the Mills bill relating to enumerated articles in the duitable schedule of our present tartif. The Mills bill transfers to the free list about one hundred of these paragraphs. Sixty-six relate to manufactured articles, and twenty-six to the products of the furm, garden or mine. The Mills bill reduces the duty on articles in nearly 200 paragraphs of the present law. By it three-fifths of the products of our country are either thrown open to absolute free trade, or the protection is reduced to so meagre a scale as to give our market to foreign capital and foreign labor, unless our labor be reduced to the foreign rates for wages. It is cheap labor the other side is fighting for. They have as little sympathy with well-paid labor new as before the war. Their laboring class now, as then, are the Colored people, and those who deny them their political rights naturally would cheapen the value of their labor, an equally effective step for their degradation and, quite likely, necessary to maintain supremacy ever them. Well-paid man are well fed, well clothed, strong, become educated, and will not remain in political servitude.

I know the excuse is the reduction of our revenues. On that point there is no particular difference between the two parties. The substitute reported by the Senate Finance Committee provides the more surely for a larger reduction than the Mills bill, and the necessity for reducing taxation is not involved in this controversy. Democracy is not distressed over the surplus question now. "One hundred million dollars wrung from the taxpayers annually, to be squandered in improvident appropriations." Was the party cry four years ago. This year we have but little has been said in the present discussion about the surplus. The hungry crowd in possession of the Departments has hearly exhausted it, and for the meagre amount remaining in the Treasury, a hungry, expect

steel goods in popular or general use, than upon one half, and the other added to the free list! The free list half may, of course, he so arranged as to insure an unequal distribution of taxation upon localities; if there are articles used exclusively in one portion of the country, as coiton ties in the cotton States, then to place them upon the free list would be a dishonest discrimination in favor of that section and not an equalization of taxation. To illustrate this point, take the article soap. It is made from arricultural products and animal fats, and largely utilizes and makes valuable waste products and materials that would be worthless and hecoms pestilential except for that industry. Of this article we make \$20,000,000 in products animally. The ad valorem duty is 20 per cent, and wherein is it more burdensome than the duty upon sugar, equally in use by all classes and equally a necessity! Is the tax to the consumer lightened because 67 per cent ad valorem is placed on sugar, and soap is added to the free list, rather than 50 per cent upon sugar and 20 per cent upon soap; or has the site of the industries something to do with it?

SECTIONAL CHARACTER OF THE MILLS BILL.

What I have just said illustrates the sectional char acter of the Mills bill, and also equally disposes of the pretence that it is not a free-trade measure. have before me a list of the principal products of the manufactories of the United States. The value and places of manufacture are taken from the census report of 1880, and doubtless there has been some intrease since, but there has been little or no change in respect to the location or percentage of product in the respective States. The list contains about 100 the respective States. The list contains about 100 lines of goods, all now protected. The aggregate value of the product for the last census year, 1079, was nearly two thousand million dollars. Of this amount less than 5 per cent was manufactured in those States which composed the Southern Confederacy, and a little more than 95 per cent was manufactured and made chiefly outside of the States which centributed their quota to the Confederate service. This is a startling fact, but I have something still to add more remarkable. The Mills bill envelopes them all within its cuttle-fish folds, and advocates a 38 per cent reduction in the protection now afforded them by law.

law.

We have heard it stated in this chamber, and it has been shouted all over the country, that the Mills bill was not a free trade measure, that it only reduced the present protection 6 or 7 per cent. That statement is untrue, and unless made by one ignorant of the facts, was intended to deceive. It is easy enough to make a bill—the House of Representatives has made one—which will show an average reduction of only 6 or 7 per cent in the duties upon those articles as to which duties are reduced, but which will in effect practically open our market to free foreign commerce. The average reduction of the ad valorem rate of duty under the Mills bill is ascertained by finding what per cent the amount collected under the present law on certain datiable goods would be on their foreign value, and the per cent the less amount collected under the rates of the Mills bill would be on the foreign value, and the per cent the less amount collected under the average reduction, therefore, if the difference in the two rates upon one article is small, and its importations for the constraints large—as in the case of sugar—and the importations of the others comparatively small, with a large reduction of rates, still the sugar will hold up the average reduction; and this trick (I withdraw the word "trick"), has been perpetrated. The high ad valorem rate upon sugar with its large importations makes the average percentage of reduction upon the articles would be practically removed. But omit sugar and the liquors, wines, tobacco and silks (npon which the rates are not changed) from the calculations, and the average reduction of the present duties upon American manufactured articles in the dutiable list in the Mills bill will be from 40 per cent to 50 per cent.

In sugar above all other importations the duty we could be presentative articles in the dutiable list in the Mills bill will be from 40 per cent to 50 per cent. law.
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In sugar above all other importations the duty is sided to the price, and without any compensatory benefits, for the reason that we do not have a competitive production here to force the foreign price down, and it is not the desire of the people, the taxpavers, the farmers, mechanics and merchants, that this burden should be levied upon a necessity in every home to the end that the American market may be opened to foreign goods, rivals of those of American manufacture. The sugar industry, however, was available to hold up the per cent of average protection to American industries, but the fatal reduction proposed cannot be concealed or escape scrutiny. I will not refer to the gentlemen responsible for the Mills bill or to the States they represent, but I have a right to complain that sectionalism inspired them, and I denounce the National Convention that industed the measure and the candidates who approved the platform and accepted its nomination, as committed to a monstrosity in sectional legislation. I would prefer that the Issues between the two parties should not be sectional, but that cannot now be avoided. It has been forced upon Republican speakers to warn and organize the people against the sectional measure these new masters would impose upon the country. We are justified in referring to the conditions that would largely follow the attainment of the object, the end and purpose they are striving for and to invite a comparison between the New South and the North and contrast the economic policies of the two sections.

I recognize the fact that the South emerged from the Civil war devastated and prosperity. Her laboring class now, as it was before the war, is the negro, and it is most unfortunate that to Southern labor as a foundation for wealth and prosperity. Her laboring class now, as it was before the war, is the negro, and it is most unfortunat

guiding this most unwise policy have again invaded the North and witness her growth and weaith and advancing prosperity, but without profit. They address political meetings largely composed of our highest type of manhood, the mechanics and farmers who govern our Commonwealths. Those audiences should create in patriots' hearts—if patriots they were—a desire to multiply such constituencies and extend into and over the New South our Northern Industries, I might properly say Northern elvilization. But though the policy of proscription and war on wages may continue for a period, it never again will be aided, in my opinion, by Northern electoral votes.

THE EXTENSION OF FOREIGN TRADE.

THE EXTENSION OF FOREIGN TRADE. The President claims that his policy, as illustrated by the Mills bill, would increase our foreign trade With whom, and in what? In the agricultural products? Of many of those I grant we now produce a surplus has been claimed that price is established by the foreign market, but that is not true as to our home consumption. Its price is made in a large and valuable home market, in the near cities and manufacturing centres that are supplied and fed by the country adjacent to them. These home market prices are protected naturally by the cost of transportation from more remote neighborhoods, and largely by reason of the per-shable character of the products; while the foreign market controls the price of the surplus we send to it. Of our edible products we export less than 6 per cent of our production; and let me briefly trace the history of the prices of that exportation for the last few years. The average export price of wheat for 1886 was 43 per cent lower than the average price from 1870 to 1880; the decrease from 1870 to 1875 was 13 per cent; from 1875 to 1885 it was 20 per cent, and from 1870 to 1887 the decrease was 31 per cent. Corn decreased in its export price from 1870 to 1875 as a further decrease of 7 per cent, making a total of 43 per cent from 1870 to 1880 the additional increase was 33 per cent; from 1870 to 1887. The fine brands of wheat flour exported have decreased in their export value in the last ten years about one-quarter. Bacon and han from 1870 to 1875 decreased 27 per cent in value per pound; from 1875 to 1880 30 per cent additional; they have a little more than held their own since 1880, but the decline from 1870 to 1875 to 1880 20 per cent, and from 1870 to 1887 we find a reduction of 40 per cent.

The foreign prices of agricultural products have been constantly falling and it is unnecessary for me to do more than briefly mention the cause; increased facilities for transportation the world over have developed new grain fields and vast pasturage for cattle, and cheapened the cost of transit to those markets where the supply is not equal to the demand, and the price has year by year been forced downward. The limit of capacity for production in the agricultural countries now competing with us, has not been more nearly reached than with us, and co consumption. Its price is made in a large and valu-

farms.

Transportation is now the important question in the West. Railroads have opened up there new States and Territories, and the Western people claim with good reason that the cost of transportation to the Eastern States and scaboard make their land unremunerative. Grant it. Eut what relief bave they in the foreign market to which I have referred, which involves to reach it a further carrying cost? There is a certain remedy, in developing manufacturing, which will build clies with populations like those of the older states, in fostering the mechanical arts, and inviting to citizenship those outside of agricultural employment. Why should the West pay for transportation to the Eastern or to the foreign market? They would better build one at home. This the Republican party invites the West to do. On the other hand, the Democracy propose the transportation from Kansas and Minnesota of fruits to Europe by rail and water, at a cost that will well nigh consume their value, and then propose the transportation back to them of their manufactured supplies. The transportation charges will add to their cost far more than the tariff required to insure home manufacture and home consumption.

PROTECTION TO AGRICULTURE.

PROTECTION TO AGRICULTURE This question has been discussed generally with ares, but there is equally involved the home market of ninety per cent of the fruits of our agriculture (the pittance of ten per cent-six per cent excluding cotton should not be considered except by the cotton- growers). Of the cotton crop, seventy per cent is exported and the rest is manufactured here. Of the other agricultural products, ninety-four or ninety-five per cent finds a market here, and only five or six per cent is

finds a market here, and only five or six per cent is exported. The chief argument used by the opponents of a protective tariff is that it is oppressive upon agriculture. It may be upon the production of cotton, but to the other branches of that industry it is as non-ishing and protective as to the cotton or woollen fabrics, or iron or steel goods.

Paper is an article of necessity in one form or another, in business and domestic life, and its manufacture is an absolute support of agriculture. In the year of 1887 the value of the product of the paper manufacturies of the country was \$35,000,000. Paper is made from vegetable fiber, rags, old paper, straw, corn stalks, wood and grasses, amounting in value in 1887 to about \$50,000,000, and in addition to this, \$20,000,000 in chemicals and other materials were used in its manufacture. It is fair to say that more than one half the value of all the paper we use is a contribution of waste material, or fibrous products which would be of little or no value except to manufacture into paper. Woollen goods also illustrate the benefit of protection to agriculture. In the last census year the value of our woollen fabries was about \$207,000,000, and last year \$100,000,000 in value of American wool was purchased and manufactured into them.

The product of the starch industry amounted in

them. The product of the starch industry amounted in The product of the starch industry amounted in 1800 to \$7,500.000. Its manufacture afforded a market for \$5,000.000 in corn and potatoes, and I have been assured that the product for the last year has required 4,000.000 bushels of potatoes and 15,000,000 bushels of corn.

bushels of corm.

In the census year of 1880 agriculture contributed to the broom industry. The amount contributed to the manufacture of glue in 1880 was nearly three millions of dollars—largely a waste product from slanghtered domestic animals.

Soap, which the Mills bill puts on the free list, in 188 manufacture consumes from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 in animal grease, a large proportion of which would be waste except for that great industry and the manufacture of crude glycerine, of which \$9,000,000 pounds were made in the year 1887, all from the same agricultural products.

which would be waste except for that great industry and the manufacture of crude glycerine, of which 9,000,000 pounds were made in the year 1887, all from the same agricultural products.

The curied hair industry, which furnishes us with mattresses and goods of like character, utilizes an absolutely waste agricultural product—except for ithe hair of slaughtered domestic animals, cattle, hogs and horses. The value of the raw material is not less than \$1,750,000 yearly.

Of glucose, \$17,000,000 worth is manufactured annually in this country, consuming 20,000,000 bushels of corn. Each individual farmer may not contribute to the quantity of hair or fat of domestic animals that is utilized, nor to the immense amount of straw made into paper, his potatoes may not be disposed of to the starch factory or his corn to the glucose factory, but the total consumption of those agricultural products of the various industries increases the price and every farmer receives his proportion of benefit from the increase.

THE SENATE SUBSTITUTE NOT SECTIONAL. THE SENATE SUBSTITUTE NOT SECTIONAL.

The Democratic measure was approved by that party in National Convention and indersed by the President in his letter of acceptance, and it proposes to open wide our markets to the competition of foreign goods without taxation for the support of the Government without taxation for the support of the Government, the payment of the public debt and of pensions to the soldiers. The American producers alone are to bear the burden of taxation and, weighted by it, contest with England, Germany, Belgium and India for our own and other markets. The effect of the Mills bill cannot be discussed and should not be. The substitute reported to the Senate by the Committee on Finance is equally pronounced in character and purpose. I believe it fairly illustrates the Republican policy of protection, and when its provisions are the law, they will defend the American market against foreign competition and importations, and quicken, strengthen and extend it for the consumption of the fruits of our farms and the products of our mines and factories.

strengthen and extend it for the consumption of the fruits of our farms and the products of our mines and factories.

The substitute is not sectional in the protection it would afford. The industries North, South, East and West are couldly provided for, the reductions proposed in the duties on sugars and rices are large, but under the substitute they will remain higher than upon other agricultural products. The committee has not discriminated against any American industry. We did investigate to determine whether by an equalization of their labor cost with the labor cost elsewhere certain industries would sustain themselves here, and I do not know of any instance in which protection was refused if the committee concluded prosperity would follow. I do not believe the reduction of duties upon the goods manufactured here will reduce revenues. The experience of the past proves it otherwise, and the substitute under consideration will, if my judgment, in all instances reduce the revenues, where larger duties or increased protection is proposed. In its preparation that policy was pursued, when, manifestly, the American product could be enlarged to the demands of our home market and American competition in the manufacture could be assured.

A HOUSEKEEPER CONVICTED OF ASSAULT.

OF DUNELLEN, EXPOSED IN COURT. New-Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 9 (Special.)-The charges against Mary A. Stone were tried here to-day and led to the exposure of a family skeleton. The charge is preferred by Mrs. Estella Todd, of Dunellen whose husband, James H. Todd, is a brother of the Rev. S. Todd, of Tarrytown, and is connected with the firm of H. B. Clafflin & Co., of New-York. Mrs. Todd is fifty-nine years old. She said she had known Miss Stone for a long time, as she had been in her husband's family for thirty years, having been governess of a younger brother. She and her hus band, the witness said, had always spent their summers at Saratoga, at other times living in New-York. She gave a long story of the woes wrought in the family by Miss Stone, saying among other things:

"Miss Stone stayed at Dunellen, making things very miserable between us. My husband paid her marked attentions."

Mrs. Todd said that on April 2 she attempted to take her seat at the head of the table to assert

to take her seat at the head of the table to assert her rights as a wife. Miss stone snatched the chair from under her and said: "No you don't." Her husband was sitting at the foot of the table, but said nothing. She took the dipper and went to get some water, when Miss Stone snatched the dipper and struck her with it, then took her and threw her down and bleked her.

Miss Stone, when called to the stand, denied parts of the story. She had lived with Mr. Todd, she said, merely as his housekeeper, and in defence from the charge of assault she said that the house had been leased by her from Todd, whose wife was a trespasser. She admitted that she had been at Saratoga in the Congress House with Mr. Todd; that she had gone by boat with him at the Catskills and that she had gone by convicted Miss Stone of assault.

FREEDOM AND GOLDEN REEL THEIR PECULIAR BEHAVIOR AT JEROME

PARK. JLDGES THAT HAVE EYES TO SEE, YET SEE NOT -A ROUND BOOK ON HEYDAY.

The first race train left Jerome Park yesterday at quarter past 4, and halted as usual in the tunnel. The passengers praised the excellent management of the road and prayerfully resigned them-selves to smoke. The silence that began to reign in the second car was broken suddenly by a fog-horn voice that jarred the unlighted lamps and open the ventilators in the roof. "I tell you I'm goin' to Clifton," it said-" goin'

where they have honest racin'. I'm done with Jerome Park, and that settles it." Every ear was strained to catch the words. The

speaker could not be seen, for the car was dark. They must 'a' done you up to-day," said a second voice in the neighborhood of the first,

"So they did, stranger," came the reply of the fog horn. "You see, I backed Heyday both ways in the first race. On his last two races I thought he might have a chance. Well, after I got on to the tune of a couple o' hundred, I strolled around the bettin' ring, an' what jer reckon I stumbled against?"

" Give it up." "Well, a way down in the far corner of the shed I run up against a bookle who had only one horse on his slate and that horse was Heyday. He was laying 5 to 5 against him! Now, wasn't that a curious pro-Thinks I to myself, that's mighty strange I thought the bookie didn't know what a good thing Heyday was, so I took a little of it at his figure. I felt a bit mean about robbin' him, too, till after the race. Then I thought the judges might do somethin' for me, but they didn't. They didn't

Did you get even on Badge in the next ra-"At 2 to 5? Naw; I was afraid to put any boodle on Badge. You know, he's a little bit of a fellow, and I've seen him break down so often under a big load of public plunder that I didn't have the heart to risk stoppin' him. I stayed out o' that

race and made money."

"Good. How about the third?" "I'm comin' to that. A good-lookin' young fellow met me in the ring and whispered in my ear confidentially that Bella B. was all off and didn't have the ghost of a chance. Of course, I didn't be lieve him until I heard the same thing in the Pretty soon it was all over the quarterstretch, and I got the notion that there was se When I looked at the betting I was convinced that Bella had no show. If she right, it ought to have been odds on her against such plugs as Rupert and Bronzomarte. But 8 to 5 looked fishy and I stayed off. Bella won in a canter."

"The best horse won. You can't complain of that, surely."

"I don't complain of her winning; not a bit of it. I complain of somebody's effort to steer the public off of her and on to somethin' else. I tell you, it was an organized attempt to plunder the public."

"The fourth race—"
"The fourth race—"
"Oh, that was a corker. You see, the bookies wouldn't lay against Firenzi, so two or 'hree of the boys fished up Golden Reel, and after a terrible lot of argument persuaded her owners to send her for third money. As third money was \$100, and as Golden Reel had to pay \$75 for the privilege of starting, she was sent for a mighty fat prize of \$25. As soon as her name went up on the telegraph board, there was a rush of the guilible to back her to beat Her Lilyship. At the same moment the boys who got her to start went around the ring and pounded Her Lilyship unmercifully at 3 to 5 to beat Golden Reel. Well, Golden Reel was beaten off in the most shameful manner, and all the boys cashed in and were full of smiles and sarcasm. I hurried down to the judges' stand to see Abe Garson called up and ruled off the course for life, but the judges seemed to think everything just right side up with care, and went out on the track to bask in the sun. When I saw Fred Golbard give Mr. Caldwell a splendid pair of field-glasses before the race, I expected to see Her Lilyship favored with a lead of ten lengths, but one length was all she got."

"You played the fifth race?" The fourth race-"

race, I expected to see Her Lilyship favored with a lead of ten lengths, but one length was all she can be seen to be seen that the length of the length of

D. D. Withers's ch. c. by Tom Ochiltree-Majority, 110 B
Preakness Stable's br. g. Gendarme, 107 (Anderson)
J. B. Haggin's b. c. Kern, 110 (car. 114) (Garrison)
Mrs. G. L. Lorlliard's ch. f. Dauphine, 107 (Donne)
Chicago Stable's ch. g. Girondes, 107 (Covington)
G. B. Inches's b. f. Samaria, 107 (Fisher)
Henry Pellow's ch. f. Queen Hattle, 107 (Taber)
H. McClelland's b. c. Hevday, 115 (Littlefield)
H. Harper & Co.'s b. c. Uintah, 110 (Martin)
Wheeler & Faires's b. f. May W. 107 (Winchell)
M. Pryor & Co.'s b. f. Daisy Woodruff, 107 (Williams)
M. Steinhart's Zicka filly, 107 (Ossler)
W. C. Dajy's ch. c. Passport, 110 (Palmer)
M. W. Walden's ch. c. Howe, 110 (Riffeshine)
Time-1, 1914.

Post odds: To win-Hevday 8 to 5, Majority colt 5 to 1, Kern 7 to 1, Dauphine 7 to 1, Daisy Woodruff, 12 (Licka filly 20 to 1, Passport 20 to 1, Gendarme 20 to 1, Uintah 25 to 1, Queen Hattle 30 to 1, May W. 40 to 1 Place-Majority colt 8 to 5, Gendarme 8 to 1.

Mutuals paid \$32,75.

They broke away only once before the flag fell on approximated to the colt of the colt o

They broke away only once before the flag fell on an excellent start. Samaria, Passport and Girondes at once began racing for the lead, Girondes taking it at once began racing for the lead. Girondes taking it at the club-house and releasing it at the half to Samaria, who showed the way around the big bend. Dauphine moved up as they swung into the homestretch and squared away for the final struggle half a length before the Majority colt, who was a neck before Kern and Gendarme. The "all black" shot to the front in re-sponse to a gentle urging and leaving his horses at every stride wan with ridiculous case by three lengths. every stride won with ridiculous case by three lengths. Kern, under the whip for three furlongs, finished a short head behind Gendarme.

SECOND RACE-KATONAH HANDICAP. THREE-YEAR-OLDS. \$50 EACH, \$1,500 ADDED.

MILE.

McClelland & Roche's b. c. Badge, by The Ill-Used-Raroness, 118 b. j. Laroness, 118 b. j. Murphy 1 j. Jordan & Jennings's bik. c. Defence, 111 (Hamiton) 2 j. D. D. Withers's ch. f. Anomaly, 102 (Taylor) 3 s. W. Street's ch. c. Umpire, 103 (Paimer) 0 Freakness Stable's b. c. Larchmont, 107 (Anderson) 0 Time-1:46.

Pest odds: To win-Badge 3 to 5, Defence 3 to 1, Larchmont 4 to 1, Anomaly 8 to 1, Umpire 15 to 1, Place-Eadre 1 to 3, Defence 4 to 5.

Mutuals paid \$8.90.

Umpire led for six furlongs and died under Palmer's terrific pull. Anomaly then took up the work, but soon

Empire led for six furiouss and died under Paimer's terrific pull. Anomaly then took up the work, but soon retired before the combined assault of Badge and Defence, who moved up together from the rear, where they had been waiting on each other. The favorite dropped Defence at the last furious post and, coming on in a gallop, won by three lengths; Defence a head before Anomaly. Her Librahia was reserved for the fourth Anomaly. Her Lilyship was reserved for the fourth-race to beat Firenzi. THIRD RACE-PURSE \$1,000. SPECIAL WEIGHTS.

Dwyer Brothers' b. f. Bella B. by Enquirer Colossa, Nover Brothers' b. L. Beits B., by Enquirer-consess.

3 yrs., 109 b

R. Harmer & Co.'s br.' c. Eleve. 3, 94 (Anderson)

W. C. Daly's ch. g. Brotromarte, 4, 105 (Paimer)

Preskness Stable's b. g. Ropert, 6, 105 (Littlefield)

Excelsor Stable's b. e. Bohemian, 3, 99 (Winchell)

M. L. Mitchell's ch. e. Red Prince, 4, 108 (Goodale)

Post odds: To win-Belia B. 7 to 5, Eleve 5 to 2.

Rupert 3 to 1, Brotromarte 8 to 1, Bohemian 30 to 1, Red

Prince 40 to 1. Place-Belia B. 1 to 2, Eleve 3 to 5.

Mutuals paid \$14 25.

Old rough Rupert, made, the running for a mile, closely.

'Mutuals paid \$14 25.
Old rogue Rupert made the running for a mile, closely
stiended by Eleve and Bronzemarte. In the homestretch
Eleve strode to the front, but Belia B. closed with him
before he reached the betting ring and beat him over the

betting market. She was hopelessly beaten all the way and came in fifty yards behind Her Lilyship, who was graciously permitted by the superb Firenzi to finish

FIFTH RACE-HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES. #20 FIFTH RACE—HANDIGAP SWEEPSTARES. 4.20

EACH, \$800 ADDED. ONE MILE.

W. B. Jennings's br. h. Frank Ward, by Voltigeur.
Siella, 5 yrs., 105 h (Anderson)
Mrs. G. L. Lorillard's b. f. Flitaway, 3, 100.
Williams) 2

Summit Stable's ch. g. Royal Arch, aged, 106.
(Church) 3

J. B. Haggin's ch. c. Geronimo, 3, 95 (Norvace)
Exceisior Stable's ch. c. First Attempt, 3, 90

[Palmer] 0

Post odds: To win-Frank Word 2 to 5, Flitaway 4 to 1, Royal Arch 7 to 1, Geronimo 12 to 1, First Attempt 15 to 1, Place-Filtaway 3 to 5.

Mutuals paid \$7 35.

Eleve and Terra Cotta were withdrawn. Geronimo, iapped to the saddle by Royal Arch, led for six furlongs and gave way to Frank Ward, who, drawing out in the homestretch, won in the easiest possible manner

P. H. Ryan's b. g. Freedom, by Fonso-La Travista, 4 yrs., 101 25 (8900) (Anderson) G. B. Morrie's b. f. Ocean, 3, 102 (Ossilla, 5, 98) Chicago Stable's ch. m. Jennie McFarland, 5, 98 Chicago Stabio's ch. m. Jennie McFariand. 5, 18
G. Forbos's b. h. Fred. B. 5, 113 (Covington)
W. C. Daiy's b. g. Oxecota, 4, 101 (Paimer)
W. Gratz's b. g. Capulin, 4, 104 (Martin)
Littieneid & Son's ch. g. Benedictine, 3, 104
K. W. Walden's b. f. Satisfaction, 3, 102 (Riffeshie)
M. Corbett's b. g. Drake, 4, 104 (Taylor)
W. M. Rogers's ch. h. Elgin, 6, 110 (Hamilton)
M. Schulting's b. f. Relax, 4, 104 (Norvaco)
Wheeler & Faires's ch. c. Jock Cocks, 3, 105
(Winchell)

Vilecter & Faires's ch. c. Joek Cocks, 3, 105

Jefferson Stable's br. c. Allentown, 3, 90 . . . (Reilly) 0

Time—1:31.

Post odds; To win—Freedom 5 to 2. Ocean 4 to 1. Jennie
McFarland 5 to 1. Drake 7 to 1. Fred B. 7 to 1. Salfafaction 8 to 1. Eigin 10 to 1. Green 10 to 1. Relax 20 to
1. Capulin 20 to 1. Benedictine 20 to 1. Jock Cocks 30 to
1. Allentown 40 to 1. Place—Freedom 6 to 5, Ocean 7 to 5.

Mutuals paid \$23 25.

Freedom was first away, but Osceola passed him at the
club-house and led to the head of the homestratch, where

club-house and led to the head of the homestretch, where he subsided. Freedom then drew out, and houch vigor-orously challenged by Ocean, won easily by a length, Ocean

half a length before Jennie McFarland. No bid for

THE JEROME PARK ENTRIES TO-DAY. Great is the disappointment among turfmen that he expected meeting between the best two-year-old in the East in the Titan Stakes at Jerome Park to-day will not occur, as Mr. Withers has decided not to start his famous colt by Sensation-Faverdale. colt has not been doing well in his work in the last lew days, and seems to have lost form and condition in some way since he left Brooklyn. At Brooklyn he caught cold and was coughing in his last race, all though he won that in gallant style against Senorita Fresno and others. But it has proved impossible to get him ready for the Titan Stakes in the perfect condition which would be necessary for him to win, and as Mr. Withers has no intention of subjecting him to the disgrace of a defeat, he has concluded not to start to send to the post in his place the colt by Tom Ochiltree-Cyclone. Only five are now expected to start, three of them from Mr. Haggin's stable-Salvator, Fresno and Sonoma-their only opponents being the Cyclone colt and Holiday. By the conditions of the race Salvator will carry only 117 pounds and on his recent form this makes the race practically a gift for him, while Fresno may run second, thu giving Mr. Haggin both first and second money. How-ever, the Cyclone colt's race on Monday was so good and he shows so much evidence of improvement that ne may take the second place from Fresno after a

justifies any expectation that he will beat Salvator up for the unfortunate absence of the Faverdale colt from the Titan and the consequent failure to secure what would have practically been a great match be tween the two foremost champions of all the Eastern youngsters. The first race will be a scramble of five and one-half furlongs, with special weights. At the weights Britannic ought to win this, while Yum-Yum may run second, unless she is reserved for the Appeal Stakes, the final contest of the day. If she does not

furious finish. But nothing that he has ever don

start, Patrocles may get the place. Paragon is likely to win the second race, at a mil and three-sixteenths, in a canter, while Kaloolah may

The Titan Stakes, as already stated, will go to Salator. Probably Fresno will run second. The fourth race looks like a gift to Prince Royal on his recent high form, and Eleve ought to get se

The Appeal Stakes, heats of 1,400 yards over the The Appeal Stars, nears of 1400 and 1400 trian course, will furnish a lively contest. Banner Bearer is in so high form that he may win this, while Yum-Yum will probably run second if she is reserved for this race. In her absence Cambyses will probably get the place.

Following are the lists of probable starters:

FIRST RACE-SPECIAL WEIGHTS. FIVE AND A HALF FURLONGS.

SECOND RACE-HANDICAP. 13-16 MILES. \$250 EACH, \$5,000 ADDED. TITAN COURSE,

1.400 YARDS. Owner.
J. B. Haggin . Salvator
J. B. Haggin . Fresno
D. D. Withers . Cyclene colt Tom Ochitree
R. W. Walden . Holiday . Hopera
J. B. Haggin . Sensona . Longiteid FOURTH RACE-SPECIAL WEIGHTS. 1 1-16 MILES. Name. Age, W.t. Name.
Prince Royat 3 116 Austriana .
Mirabeau 3 111 Genspray .
King Idle 3 111 Genspray .
Joseph 3 111 Eleve .
Esquimau 4 110 First Attempt . Age. W't. 4 107 3 106 4 100 FIFTH RACE-APPEAL STAKES. HEATS OF 1,400 VARDS, TITAN COURSE.

Owner. Horse, Sire,
Lamasney Brotners Banier-Bearer Enquirer
J. R. Hargin Yum Yum Onondaga
Evectsion Stable Canalyses Mortemer
W. Ottman Gardey Flood
D. Hargin Prose Onondaga POUGHKEEPSIE DRIVING PARK RACES.

Poughkeepsle, N. Y., Oct, D.-The Driving Park Oc-

2:45 CLASS, Unfinished.

Time-2:31 1-4, 2:32 3-4, 2:34 1-2, 2:32 1-2, 2:33 1-2. 2:24 CLASS, Unfinished. themselves.

finished contests.

WINNERS AT LATONIA. Cincinnati, Oct. 9.—The races to-day at Latonia were well attended although the weather was rather cool. 25 to h. The Hindoceraft people cried foul after the race, and the jockeys were all called into the judges! stand, but Come-to-Taw was given the race, nevertheless, First race-Purse, one mile. Time-1:44. Marchma first, Roundabout second, Rector third. Other starters: Clamor, Keynote, Bouha, Business, J. B. Clay, Persimmon, Autorat and Dick Wright.

Second race-Selling, seven furious, Time-1:31.

Lizzie L. first, Lizzie B. second, Renounce third. Other starters: Vivian, Chas. Reed, Lida L., Jim Nave, Wild Boy, Ernest Race, Kedar Khan, John Gray, Katle P. and Galates.

Galates.

Third race-Selling, five furiongs, Time-1:04:2.

Winning Ways first, Sallie O. second, Bonnie Bounce thied. Other starters: Rollin Hawley, Van Trim, Brandolette, G. D. Boyden, Chestnut Bell, Emily Maud,

Brandolette, G. D. Boyden, Chestnut Beil, Emily Maun,
Allabrene, Sparling and Redeemer.

Fourth race-Sweepstakes, 11-8 miles, Time1:57-34. Pink Cottage first, Panana second, Catalpa
third. Other starters: Elebus, Comedy and Hornpipe.

Fifth race-Kimball Stakes, six furlongs, Time1:18. Come-to-Taw first, Hindocraft second, Sportsman third. Other starters: King Regent, Sir Edward, Casslus, Touton and Castaway.

BILLS AGAINST A POOL-SELLER IGNORED. Pittsburg, Oct. 9,-The Grand Jury to-day ignored the bills against Frank Herdic, the pool auctioneer, charged with pool-selling. Herdic was arrested at the Exposition Park on the last day of the summer the Exposition Park on the last day of the summer clear to make it desirable to dissolve the auxiliary court meeting. He contended that as he had paid State license he had a right to sell. If the bill had been returned as true and the case had gone against Herdie, the next improbable that resolve to the court of the case had gone against Herdie, was adopted.

line by a head, Eleve two lengths before Bronzomarte.

FOURTH RACE-FIRENZI STAKES. FILLIES OVER TWO YEARS. \$75 EACH, \$1,200 ADDED. 1 1-8

MILES.

J. B. Haggin's b. f. Firenzi, by Glenelg-Florida, 4 yrs., 125 b.

F. Gebbard's gr. f. Her Lilyship, 3, 96 (Hayward, Jr.) 2

Excelsior Stable's b. f. Golden Reel, 3, 105 (Paimer) 3

Post odds: To win-Firenzi 1 to 30, Her Lilyship 15 to 3, Golden Reel 40 to 1. Place-Her Lilyship 3 to 5, Mutuals paid \$5 55.

Golden Reel was put in at the last moment to help the betting market. She was hopelessly beaten all the way Abbott E. Kittredge, paster of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, of this city, his text being Joshua lii. 7. Then the formal installation ceremonies were performed according to the ritual of the Reformed performed according to the ritual of the Reformed Church. Among those who took part were the Rev. A. D. W. Mason, of the South Reformed Church; the Rev. Dr. A. H. Moment, of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Dr. Wellis. Mr. Lerd comes to this church from the First Presbyterian Church, of Nyack, and succeeds the Rev. W. D. Gulick. The church is in a fourishing condition, and has between 200 acrd 200 members. 600 and 700 members.

> WOUNDS INFLICTED BY THREE SAILORS. Thomas Finneran, a tug-boat deckhand, was found

in a hallway in Hudson-st., at an early hour yesterday morning. He was bleeding from several wounds on the face and head. He was taken to the station, where it was found that the wounds had been made with a knife. Finneran said that he was attacked by three sailors.

First Attempt was a failure. SIXTH RACE-PURSE \$600. SELLING. SEVEN FURLONGS. P. H. Ryan's b. g. Freedom, by Fonso-La Travista. 4 yrs., 101 25 (\$500) C. B. Morris's b. f. Ocean. 3 102 (Authorson) 1 G. B. Morris's b. f. Ocean. 3 102 (Authorson) 2

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK

SPECIAL DISPLAY TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, AND YOU ARE INVITED.

AN ATTENDANCE WILL BE OF INTEREST, LIKE-WISE OF PROFIT. THE SAME EXCELLENCE IN MILLINERY AT FULLY ONE-THIRD THE PRICES ASKED IN OTHER SECTIONS OF THE CITY.

MILLINERY. 2,000 TRIMMED HATS & BONNETS.

CHOICE AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS. THE ARRAY OF FINELY TRIMMED BONNETS TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS OF LATE IMPORTATION AND PRODUCTIONS OF OUR OWN DESIGNERS. ALL THE NEW COLORS, CHOICE SHAPES AND LATEST NOVELTIES IN MATERIALS.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS,

TRIMMED IN UNIQUE STYLES, FOR THE BABY OF 6 MONTHS TO THE MISS OF 14 YEARS. SPECIAL DISPLAY IN MOURNING MILLINERY, UNTRIMMED PLUSH AND VELVET HATS AND BONNETS, NEW COLORS AND COMBINATIONS OF COLORS: ALSO IN CLOTH AND VELVET TO MATCH TUME CLOTHS.

Millinery Materials, LATEST AND FINEST NOVELTIES.

FEATHERS AND PLUMES,

RIBBONS AND SILKS, PLUSHES AND VELVETS.

SPECIALTIES.

LADIES' AND MISSES' WRAPS, JACKETS, NEW-MARKETS, RAGLANS, LONG GARMENTS, &c., BOTH CLOTH AND PLUSH. RIBBONS, SILK, FLOWERS, PLUMES FEATH-

LATEST NOVELTIES, LACES, NETS, TRIMMINGS, DRESS GOODS, DRESS SILKS, CLOAKINGS, COS-TUME CLOTHS.

INFANTS' CLOAKS, DRESSES, PLUSH AND LACE

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,

309, 311, 311 I-2 to 321 GRAND-ST. 56 to 70 ALLEN, 59 to 65 ORCHARD-ST.

MASON & HAMLIN BABY ORGANS. Price \$22 See descriptive circular.



MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO., 46 EAST 14TH-ST, UNION SQUARE.

CHIFFONIERS.

A rare display of HANDSOME CHIFFONIERS in Early English, Colonial, and other styles as include every

> * MOORE @ 41 . 43 . 6 45 W. 14 "ST.

He was removed to the City Hospital. His face is terribly cut and it is believed that his skull is fractured. Yesterday his assailants were arrested. They are H. P. Havens, Charles Brown, and Hans Frederickson. The sailors say that Finneran and two men who were with him assaulted them, and that they were obliged to defend

SUSPECTED OF KILLING HER HUSBAND.

An ambulance was called to the tenement-house No. 246 Elizabeth-st. early yesterday morning, and Dennis Finn, a woodcarver, who last with his wife Jane on the first floor, was carried to St. Vincent's Hospital. He had an ugly cut on his head, and the surgeons at the hospital ascertained that he was suffering from a compound fracture of the skull.

Finn said that he fell downstairs and cut his head, well attended although the weather was rather cool.

It was a day of surprises. In the fifth race, the Kimbail Stakes, Hindoocraft was tipped off to be a sure winner, and with Barnes in the saddle it certainly did look so, but Come-to-Taw won by over a length from the favorite. This colt started in the books at 100 to 100 pitcher in Finn's room and thought that Mrs. Finn had broken her husband's head with it. She was ar-

The Bar Association, at the regular monthly meeting last night, considered and approved the action of the Executive Committee in accepting the resignation of Luther R. Marsh. Ten new members were elected and the advisability of the association taking some action to promote electoral reform was discussed, but the resolution was finally laid on the table. Mr. Holmes introduced a secular action, as the association takes and the secular action. duced a resolution asking the association to take some ection concerning a recently proposed amendment to Secaction concerning a recently proposed amendment to ser-tion 6 of Article VI of the State Constitution, which re-lates to the Court of Appeals. The proposed amend-ment provides that an auxiliary to the Court of Appeals shall be established to be composed of Judges of the Supreme Court, which shall be subject to the sail of the Governor on advice from the Court of Appeals that the accumulated business on the calendar warrants such ac-accumulated business on the calendar warrants such ac-The auxiliary court to have co-ordinate jurisdiction with the regular court, but the cases it shall consider must be such as the regular court thinks proper to assign to it. And when the calendar is sufficiently

ELECTRICIANS IN COUNCIL.

The American Institute of Electrical Engineers held its twenty-eighth meeting and the first for the present season last evening at the House of the American Society of Civil Engineers, No. 127 East Twenty-third-st. The Civil Engineers, No. 127 East Twenty-third-st. The chief paper of the evening was read by M. B. Leonard, of Richmond, Va.; the topic of discussion being a paper read at the last meeting by Frank J. Sprague on "The Solution of the Municipal Rapid Transit Problem." Mr. Leonard criticised the overhead electric system in use in Richmond, which was highly spoken of in Mr. Sprague's paper. Mr. Sprague was present and admitted the faults of the system, but claimed that they were faults of construction and admitted the faults of the system. and administration and not faults inherent in the sys fiself. The next meeting of the institute will be on No-

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS.

t & Belaher	1.55 4.45 1.20 2.60	4.63	Navalo	2.10 6.82 5 2.80 2.70	2.05 6.75 2.70 2.95
wu Point rena con	9.52 \ 4.95 3.50 2.99	9.875 4.85 3.50 8.10	Bierra Nevala. Union Con. Utah Varnow Jacket Belle Isle	3,55 8.45 1.20 5.00	8.50 8.50 1.80 4.90
no Diablo	4.95 8.95 .85	3.90	Common w'alth Nevada Queen North Belle La	4.15 8.90 2.70	8.80 2.75